

Exhibit A

STEDMAN'S CONCISE

MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS

ILLUSTRATED / THIRD EDITION

EDITOR

John H. Dirckx, M.D.

Director, University of Dayton Health Center
Dayton, Ohio



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Illustrations: Neil O. Hardy
Additional artwork by Michael Schenk, Mary Anne Barratt-Dimes,
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[G. holos]

Denoting the in-

cleavage. [holo-

ing to the entire

cord, extending from the cervico-medul-

lary junction to the conus medullaris.

hormone (hol'o-hrin). *see* holocrine gland.

hormo + G. krinō, to separate]

hormo-stolic (hol'o-di-ā-stol'ik). Relating to

the entire diastolic period.

hormo-dem-ic (hol'o-en-dem'ik). Endemic in

its entire population.

hormo-syme (hol'o-sū'm). A complete en-

zyme, i.e., apoenzyme plus coenzyme, cofactor,

metal ion, and/or prosthetic group.

hormo-gram (hol'o-gram). A three-dimensional

image produced by wavefront reconstruction and

recorded on a photographic plate. [holo- + G.

gramma, something written]

hormo-gynic (hol'o-jin'ik). Related to characters

manifest only in females. [holo- + G. gynē, wo-

man]

hormo-pros-en-ceph-ally (hol'o-pros-en-sef'ā-lē).

Failure of the forebrain or prosencephalon to di-

vide into hemispheres or lobes; cyclopia occurs

in the severest form. It is often accompanied by a

deficit in midline facial development. [holo- + G.

prosa, forward, + encephalos, brain]

hormo-rachis-chi-sis (hol'o-rā-kis'ki-sis). Spina

litis of the entire spinal column. [holo- + G.

rachis, spine, + schisis, fissure]

hormo-sis-tolic (hol'o-sis-tof'ik). *syn* pansys-

-tolic.

hormo-sol (hol'o-mak'sō-l). Having all the axes

like, as a sphere. [G. homos, the same, + axis]

hormo-. The same, alike, *see* also homo- (1). [G.

homoios, similar]

hormo-morphous (hō'mō-mōr'fās). Of

similar shape, but not necessarily of the same

composition. [hormo- + G. morphē, shape]

hormo-path (hō'mō-pāth). *syn* homeopathist.

hormo-path-ic (hō'mō-pāth'ik). 1. Relating

to homeopathy. *syn* homeotherapeutic (1). 2.

Denoting an extremely small dose of a pharmaco-

logical agent, such as might be used in homeop-

e; more generally, a dose believed to be too

small to produce the effect usually expected from

that agent. Cf. pharmacologic (2), physiologic

(4). [hormo- + G. pathos, disease]

hormo-op-a-thist (hō'mō-op'ā-thist). A medical

practitioner of homeopathy. *syn* homeopath.

hormo-op-a-thy (hō'mō-op'ā-thē). A system of

therapy developed by Samuel Hahnemann based

on the "law of infinitesimal doses" in *similia*

similibus curantur (likes are cured by likes),

which holds that a medicinal substance that can

evolve certain symptoms in healthy individuals

may be effective in the treatment of illnesses

having symptoms closely resembling those pro-

duced by the substance. [hormo- + G. pathos,

suffering]

hormo-pla-sia (hō'mō-plā'siā). The forma-

tion of new tissue of the same character as that

already existing in the part. [hormo- + G. plasis,

molding]

hormo-plas-tic (hō'mō-plas'tik). Relating to

formation or characterized by homeoplasia.

hormo-plas-tic (hō'mō-plā'siā, -ō'siā). 1.

hormo-plas-tic (hō'mō-plā'siā, -ō'siā). 1.

The state of equilibrium (balance between oppos-

ing pressures) in the body with respect to various

functions and to the chemical compositions of the

fluids and tissues. 2. The processes through

which such bodily equilibrium is maintained.

[hormo- + G. stasis, a standing]

Bernard-Cannon h., the set of mechanisms

responsible for the cybernetic adjustment of

physiological and biochemical states in postnatal

life.

hormo-stat-ic (hō'mō-sat'ik). Relating to

homeostasis.

hormo-ther-a-peu-tic (hō'mō-thēr-ā-pyū'

tik). 1. *syn* homeopathic (1). 2. Relating to

homeotherapy.

hormo-ther-a-py, hō'mō-thēr-a-pyū'tiks

(hō'mō-thēr-ā-pē, -thēr-ā-pyū'tiks). Treatment

or prevention of a disease using the principles of

homeopathy.

hormo-. 1. Combining form meaning the same,

alike; opposite of hetero-. *see* also hormo-. 2.

CHEMISTRY Prefix used to indicate insertion of one

more carbon atom in a chain. [G. homos, the

same]

hormo-bi-o-tin (hō'mō-biō'tin). A compound

resembling biotin except for the substitution of an

oxygen atom for the sulfur and the presence of an

additional CH₂ group in the side chain; an active

biotin antagonist.

hormo-blas-tic (hō'mō-blas'tik). Developing

from a single type of tissue. [hormo- + G. blasas,

germ]

hormo-car-mo-sine (hō'mō-kar'mō-sēn). A con-

stituent of the brain formed from L-histidine and

γ-aminobutyric acid.

hormo-car-mo-sin-o-sis (hō'mō-kar'mō-sēn-ō-

sis). An inborn error in metabolism in which

homocarnosine levels are elevated, particularly in

the cerebral spinal fluid.

hormo-eli-tri-mono-ria (hō'mō-ēl'i-tri-mōn-ō-rā).

An inherited disorder associated with elevated

urinary levels of homocitrulline.

hormo-cys-teine (hō'mō-sis'tēn). A homolog

of cysteine, produced by the demethylation of

methionine, and an intermediate in the biosynthe-

sis of L-cysteine from L-methionine via L-cysta-

thionine.

hormo-cys-tine (hō'mō-sis'tēn). The disulfide re-

sulting from the mild oxidation of homocysteine;

an analog of cystine.

hormo-cys-tine-mia (hō'mō-sis-ti-nē'miā).

Presence of an excess of homocysteine in the

plasma, as in homocystinuria.

hormo-cy-to-tro-pic (hō'mō-si'trō-p'ik). Hav-

ing an affinity for cells of the same or a closely

related species. [hormo- + G. kytos, cell, + tropē,

turning toward]

hormo-ga-met-ic (hō'mō-gā-met'ik). Producing

only one type of gamete with respect to sex chro-

mosomes; in humans and most animals, the fe-

male is h. *syn* monogametic. [hormo- + G. gama-

tikos, connubial]

hormo-ga-my (hō'mog'ā-mē). Similarity of hus-

band and wife in a specific trait. [hormo- + G.

gamos, marriage]

hormo-ge-meous (hō'mō-jē'mē-siā). Of uniform

structure or composition throughout. [hormo- + G.

genos, race]

hormo-ge-ne-sis (hō'mō-jen'ē-sis). Production of